

THE  
COIN COLLECTOR'S  
JOURNAL



*Original Coat-of-Arms*

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1945

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 12, No. 1

New York, January-February, 1945

Whole No. 99

## Sale of the Newcomb Collection

It is with much regret that we have to report the death of Howard R. Newcomb. The end came suddenly at his home in California on January 7th. Unfortunately Mr. Newcomb did not live to see the finished catalogue of his collection which had been prepared along lines tying in with his numismatic works. The field covered by this collection far exceeded that of any collection ever sold at auction and the response was most gratifying. The amount realized for the 487 lots comprising Part I, cents 1793 to 1814, was \$21,700 certainly a splendid average. The following are some of the more important prices realized:—

1793 Chain. AMERI. Uncirculated .....	\$380.00
1793 Chain. AMERICA. Crosby 1-C. Uncirculated .....	430.00
1793 Chain. Crosby 4-C. Uncirculated .....	310.00
1793 Wreath. Crosby 6-F. Uncirculated .....	525.00
1793 Wreath. Crosby 8-F. Very fine .....	305.00
1793 Wreath. Crosby 9-G. Uncirculated .....	310.00
1793 Wreath. Crosby 9-H. Uncirculated .....	310.00
1793 Wreath. Crosby 11-J. Uncirculated .....	285.00
1793 Liberty cap. Crosby 12-L. Ex. fine .....	320.00
1793 Liberty cap. Crosby 14-L. Fine .....	200.00
1794 Hays 22. Uncirculated.....	200.00
1794 Hays 23. Uncirculated.....	150.00
1794 Hays 41. Uncirculated.....	140.00

1794 Hays 46. Uncirculated.....	140.00
1794 Hays 58. Uncirculated.....	120.00
1795 Milled edge. Very good	165.00
1795 Lettered edge. Uncirculated .....	250.00
1796 Gilbert D. Uncirculated	260.00
1796 Gilbert 5. Uncirculated	210.00
1796 Gilbert 29. Uncirculated	190.00
1797 Doughty 106. Uncirculated .....	140.00
1798 over 97. D. 112. Ex. fine	175.00
1798 Rev. of 1796. Uncirculated .....	290.00
1800 over 179. Uncirculated.....	160.00
1800 New. 24. Uncirculated.....	180.00
1801 New. 9. Uncirculated.....	160.00
1801 New. 11. Uncirculated.....	152.50
1803 Doughty 180. Uncirculated .....	140.00
1803 1/100 over 1/000. Uncirculated .....	175.00
1804 Extremely fine .....	235.00
1811 Uncirculated .....	200.00

The silver and gold coins sold on the second day brought a total of about \$14,000. Collectors who are Journal subscribers may secure a list of prices upon request.

Part II of the Newcomb collection consisting of the cents from 1816 to 1857 will be sold in April or May.

We have received from Mr. B. A. Beaby of London a copy of his new catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland. This should be of great assistance to American collectors as the values are given on a basis of to-day's market. There are 68 pages and many line cuts.

# COLONEL JOHN WASHINGTON

George Washington's prominent place in the numismatics of our country justifies an inquiry into the life of one of his little known ancestors, Lieutenant Colonel John Washington, his great grandfather. It is doubtful that many Americans know which of George Washington's forefathers were first to come to this country from England. This honor, as we shall see, goes to John, who was born in England in 1637, the son of the Reverend Lawrence Washington, Vicar of Purleigh, and Amphilis Washington, his wife.

In 1655, when John was a young man, an attempt at a general insurrection against the protectorate in England caused many adherents to the house of Stuart to flee the country, irrespective of their actual participation in the revolt. So in 1657 John boarded ship and started for Virginia in the New World where he would be free from political molestation.

John was second master on the ship and, according to some authorities, he brought his "little family" with him. The voyage was uneventful except that one of the women passengers was accused of being a witch. Captain Prescott is reported to have adjudicated her case with the remark "Hustle this woman into eternity and save our souls!", whereupon she was promptly hanged. John's first act, upon arriving in Virginia, reflected the courage inherited from a long line of brave Englishmen. He immediately demanded that the authorities punish the Captain for his high-handed execution of a defenseless woman, but we have no record of what, if any, action was taken by the Virginia officials to avenge her death.

John and his family settled on Pope's Creek, on the Potomac [River of Swans] about seventy miles below the present site of Washington, D. C. Soon thereafter his wife and two children died and in 1660 the lonely widower married Anne Pope, the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Pope, a neighbor from whom he had purchased his Pope's Creek

farm. Four children were born of this marriage in the Pope's Creek home, afterwards known as the Wakefield Farm. The children were Lawrence, born in 1661, John in 1663, Elizabeth in 1665, and Anne in 1667. Lawrence in later years became the father of Augustine Washington, George Washington's father.

John prospered and soon became an important figure in the military and political affairs of Virginia. In about 1665 he was elected to the House of Burgesses and was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the colonial militia. In 1674 he was in partnership with Nicholas Spencer and received a grant of five thousand acres of land "in the ffreshes of Pottomeek River and neare opposite to Pescataway, Indian towne of Mariland" in what was then Stafford County, now Fairfax, Virginia.

It is reported that Colonel Washington joined the rebellion sponsored by Nathaniel Bacon, and aided in driving twenty-five hundred Indians from the vicinity of the present Mt. Vernon estate, over the hills and into the Shenandoah Valley, after defeating them in a pitched battle on a high bluff in Maryland overlooking the Potomac River near the present site of Fort Washington.

After a successful and colorful life, Col. Washington died in January 1677, at the age of forty-three, his son Lawrence, the future grandfather of George Washington, being then sixteen years of age.

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# THE COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

BY PHARES O. SIGLER

## CHAPTER V

### VIRGINIA

The monetary difficulties of Virginia are reflected in her early laws. Thus in 1629 it was provided: "That if any man hereafter shall make any bad, or ill-conditioned tobacco and offer to pay away the same to any person, or persons, cyther for debts, marchandize or any other commodities, it shall be lawful for the commander of every plantation, with two or three discrete men of the same plantation, uppon view thereof to burne the same. And the partie that should be found delinquent in any particle of this order shall bee hereby barred from planting any tobaccoe until hee bee re-admitted by a General Assembly."<sup>19</sup> In 1633 it was ordered that all contracts and bargains usually specifying payment in tobacco be made payable in money, and "that all orders, Judgments, decrees, and acts, made and ordered in any of the corts within this colony concerninge the premises, shall be sett downe and entered in English money according to the custome of all pleas and judgments of the kingdome of England."<sup>20</sup>

The shortage of specie is illustrated by a law enacted in March 1642 providing that all money debts contracted thereafter "shall not be pleadable or recoverable in any court of justice vnder this government."<sup>21</sup> By a law enacted in 1657, pieces of eight "that are good and of silver" were allowed to pass for five shillings, and the export of more than forty shillings was prohibited.<sup>22</sup> In 1710 a law was passed making the following coins current at the rates specified: "Pieces of Eight of Mexico, Sevil and Pillar Ducatoons of Flanders, Eccus of France, or Silver Lewis and Crusados of Portugal, and all halves, quarters, and lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at three pence three farthings the pennyweight: and all Peru pieces, Cross Dollars and old Rix Dollars of the Empire, and lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at three pence half penny the penny-weight."<sup>23</sup> Later "old gold of the German empire was made current at the rate of four shillings and three pence the pennyweight and no more."<sup>24</sup>

To encourage private importation of money into the Colony, the following law was passed in 1745: "That if any person or persons shall pay any of the imposition, duties or customs, accruing due by virtue of this act, in good and lawful money, of his or their own importation into this dominion x x x [he] shall have an abatement and allowance of fifteen *per cent* in all duties so paid and satisfied."<sup>25</sup> The premium was increased to twenty five percent in November 1781 if payment was made in gold or silver coin.<sup>26</sup> In that same year it was found impossible to collect taxes so the treasurer was authorized to "borrow such sum or sums of specie, or such quantity of tobacco, hemp or flour, as he may find necessary \* \*" and to issue his receipts for the money or commodities so borrowed. The fact that the receipts were payable "to the first holder or assignee"; were receivable in payment of taxes; and that the treasurer was "empowered and directed to prepare and give said receipts, guarding against

<sup>19</sup> Hening, Vol. 1, p. 152.

<sup>20</sup> Same, Vol. 1, p. 216.

<sup>21</sup> Hening, Vol. 1, p. 262.

<sup>22</sup> Same, Vol. 1, p. 493.

<sup>23</sup> Same, Vol. 3, pp. 502-504.

<sup>24</sup> Same, Vol. 7, pp. 575-577.

<sup>25</sup> Same, Vol. 5, p. 316.

<sup>26</sup> Same, Vol. 10, p. 515.

counterfeits by such precautions and devices as he may think proper": would indicate that they possibly were used for money, much as were the bills of credit.<sup>27</sup>

Even as late as 1782 a law was passed providing: "That the gold coin paid into the treasury by virtue of this act, shall be receivable at the following rates, to wit: The *johannes*, weighing eighteen pennyweight, at four pounds sixteen shillings: *half johannes*, weighing nine pennyweight, at two pounds eight shillings: *guineas*, whether French or English, weighing five pennyweight six grains, at one pound eight shillings: *half guineas*, weighing two pennyweight fifteen grains, at fourteen shillings: *moidores*, weighing six pennyweight eighteen grains, at one pound sixteen shillings: *doublers*, weighing seventeen pennyweight, at four pounds ten shillings: *pistoles*, weighing four pennyweight six grains, at one pound two shillings and six pence."<sup>28</sup> [Italics supplied]. And in 1792 the following coins were made legal tender for debts and taxes "until it shall be otherwise regulated and directed by the Congress of the United States; that is to say: The gold coin of France, Spain, Portugal, and England, at the rate of five shillings, and four pence the pennyweight, or of a dollar for twenty-seven grains; the gold coin of Germany at the rate of four shillings and ten pence the pennyweight, or a dollar for twenty-nine grains and eight-tenths of a grain; Spanish milled dollars at the rate of six shillings, or one hundred cents; and other silver coins uncut, in like proportion. Cut silver coins shall be receivable at the treasury of this Commonwealth for all public dues and taxes, at the rate of six shillings and eight pence, or one dollar and eleven cents, the ounce."<sup>29</sup>

#### GLOUCESTER TOKEN



The history of this Gloucester Token is uncertain. Crosby expressed the belief that it was intended as a pattern for a shilling of a private coinage by Richard Dawson of Gloucester County, Virginia. As only two specimens are known, both struck in brass, he doubted that tokens of the intended issue were ever put into circulation. The years intervening from the date of the publication of Mr. Crosby's book [1875] until the present time have failed to yield further information concerning this token.

Because of the weak impressions of the extant tokens, an absolutely correct description of them is not possible. However, a large mullet appears on the obverse, together with a legend thought to be RICHARD DAWSON ANNO DOM. and the date, 1714. On the reverse appears a house, probably intended to represent a court house, the legend GLOUCESTER CO VIRGINIA, and in exergue, the Roman numeral XII. The borders of the token are beaded, and the edges are plain. Their size is 14, and weight 62 grains.

#### VIRGINIA HALFPENNY

While the rights which King James granted to Virginia on April 10, 1606 specifically included that of coinage, it is extremely doubtful that any authorized coins were ever minted in Virginia. However, an act was passed in November 1645 pro-

<sup>27</sup> Hening, Vol. 10, pp. 481-483.

<sup>28</sup> Same, Vol. 11, pp. 117, 118

<sup>29</sup> Hening, Vol. 13, p. 478.

viding for copper coinage. "The stocke [of coined copper] to be equallie divided amongst the adventurers, to be quoined in two pences, three pences, six pences and nine pence. \* \* That vppon every piece of coyne there be two rings, The one for the motto, The other to receive a new impression which shall be stamped yearly with some new ffigure, by one appointed for that purpose in each county."<sup>30</sup> So far as known, no copper was minted in accordance with this authorization.

As near as can be ascertained the legislative history of the Virginia Halfpenny dates from 1710, the ninth year of Queen Anne's reign. An act was passed which provided, among other things; "That if her Majestic, her heirs or successors, shall think fitt, at any time hereafter, to permit copper money to be brought in and pass in this Colony, the same shall pass and be current in this Colony, at the like rates it doth pass in Great Britain."<sup>31</sup> It is fortunate that this hint was addressed to the Queen and "her heirs and successors" because in February 1727, during the reign of George II, a similar law was passed—with no better results.<sup>32</sup> During the same reign another somewhat similar act was passed [November 1769] in which the amount of copper coins desired was fixed at two thousand five hundred pounds sterling.<sup>33</sup>

A later amendment added in February 1772 stated: "And whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that it will be more convenient for the purposes to which copper money is usually applied, to have the same coined into halfpenny pieces, of the value of so much current money of Virginia, instead of sterling money of Great Britain, and that the value of one thousand pound sterling, in such currency halfpence, will be sufficient to answer the present occasions of the colony: *Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That so much of the last mentioned act as impowers the treasurer to import copper money, to the amount of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, is hereby repealed.*

"II. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if his majesty should be graciously pleased to authorize the circulation of copper money in this colony, the treasurer for the time being shall, at the expense of the public, import so many halfpence of the value of the current money of Virginia as may be purchased for one thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of costs and charges, to be issued and exchanged, at the public treasury, for the purposes, and under the regulations, prescribed and directed by said recited acts.*

III. *Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain his majesty from regulating the currency of the said copper money within this colony, in such a manner as his majesty, by his royal proclamation, or by his royal instructions to his governor, or commander in chief of this colony, for the time being, shall, from time to time, judge proper and necessary.*"<sup>34</sup>

On November 16, 1774 George III issued the following proclamation:

"By the King—A Proclamation

"George R.

"Whereas it hath been humbly represented to us on the part and behalf of our Colony of Virginia, that a Currency of Copper Money within the same Colony would be highly beneficial to our good subjects, the inhabitants thereof, for the more easy and convenient making of small payments: and whereas the Treasurer of our said Colony, being thereunto authorized by an Act of our Governour, Council, and Assembly of our said Colony, passed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the master and worker of our Mint in our Tower of London, a sufficient quantity of fine

<sup>30</sup> Hening, Vol. 1, pp. 308, 309.

<sup>31</sup> Hening, Vol. 3, pp. 502-504.

<sup>32</sup> Same, Vol. 4, pp. 218-221.

<sup>33</sup> Same, Vol. 8, pp. 342, 343.

<sup>34</sup> Hening, Vol. 8, pp. 534-536.

copper bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces hereinafter mentioned, after making the just and usual allowances to the Officers of our Mint; and whereas our said master and worker of our Mint hath, in pursuance of our Warrant for that purpose issued, coined, thereout five tons of pieces of Copper Coin, of such weight that sixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound eight Avoirdupois, without erring either in excess or defect above one-thirtieth part, and are of the value of two shillings and sixpence, according to the currency of money in our said Province of *Virginia*; and each piece is stamped on one side with our effigies, with the inscription 'Georgius III. Rex,' and on the reverse, with the *Virginia Arms*, with the *St. George's Cross*, leaving out the escutcheon of Crowns, except one Crown at the top as on the Guinea, without crest, supporters, or motto, except the word '*Virginia*' round the arms, with the date of the year; which are now to be exported to our said Colony of *Virginia*. We have therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation: and we do accordingly, hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of Copper Money, so coined, stamped, and impressed, as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful Money of and in our said Colony of *Virginia*, and of and within the Districts and Precincts of the same; and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty-four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said Province of *Virginia*, and at and after such rate shall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other transactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby declare, that no person shall be obliged to take more than one shilling of such copper money in any one payment of any sum of money under twenty shillings, nor more than two shillings and sixpence thereof in any one payment of a larger sum of money than twenty shillings.

"Given at Court of *St. Jame's*, the 16th day of *November*, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

"GOD save the King."<sup>35</sup>

The pedigree of the *Virginia Halfpenny* deserves a rather detailed treatment because most numismatic writers have been under the impression that this piece was merely a token, not an authorized coin of the realm.

The following is a description of this coin:



**Virginia Halfpenny**

**Obverse**

*Device*—Bust of George III, laureated, facing right.

*Legend*—GEORGIUS.III.REX.

**Reverse**

*Device*—The *Virginia Arms* [Which closely resemble the Royal Arms of George III] crowned.

*Legend*—VIRGI NIA [divided by the shield].

*Date*—17 73 [divided by the crown].

<sup>35</sup> Force, Vol. 1, p. 982.



The borders are milled and the edge plain. The size is 15½ to 17, and the weight ranges from 110 to 123 grains.

This piece bears a striking resemblance to the gold guineas minted in England at that time, which may have led to its downfall because the copper piece could easily have been gold-plated to resemble a guinea. A few silver pieces, similar to the above-described copper halfpenny, were also minted but these pieces are dated 1774 and have the following legend on the obverse: GEORGIUS.III DEI.GRATIA.. These silver coins, or possibly patterns, are extremely rare. They are size 16 and weigh 84 grains. As late as 1911 the dies from which the copper pieces were struck were preserved in the museum of the Royal Mint, in London.

The fact that the Virginia Halfpenny bears the arms of Great Britain has led to much speculation. One theory has been advanced that the arms resulted from the following supposedly historical incident. The Colony of Virginia refused to recognize Cromwell during the Protectorate and declared its independence. Upon being threatened by Cromwell, the Virginians communicated with Charles Stuart, who was then in Flanders, and invited him to come to Virginia to be their King. Later, so the story goes, when Charles was safely seated on the English throne, as Charles II, he evidenced his gratitude by permitting the Virginia arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This privilege is supposed to have been recognized by George III, when the Virginia Halfpenny was issued. Although this legend is unsupported by reliable authority, the fact that the royal arms and crown appeared on the Virginia Halfpenny should indicate that it was coined with the consent of the King.

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### VIRGINIA HALFPENNY

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# UNITED STATES COINS

## *A Report on Market Changes*

Small cents continue to be our most popular U. S. series. As is usual in any denomination where a large demand is created the rarity of certain dates shows up very quickly and prices advance accordingly. The two flying eagle varieties of 1858 in uncirculated condition grow scarcer all the time, in fact all the copper-nickel cents except 1862 and 1863 seem to be due for a considerable rise in that condition. Proofs of these coins have long been difficult to obtain, those found usually being second rate. Of the bronze cents 1864 and 1865 are still fairly plentiful uncirculated but awfully scarce as proofs, particularly 1864. The 1864 with L seems to hold its own and since it is not easily obtainable in the best condition specimens in fine to extremely fine grade now bring good prices. The cents from 1866 to 1872 both uncirculated and proof seem due for the greatest rise during the coming season. Collectors who insist on bright red specimens of this period must be prepared to pay a very substantial premium over the catalogue value as such condition represents a very small percentage of the coins in dealer's stocks. Cents of 1869 in any condition seem to have been considerably underpriced. The ever popular 1877 continues to soar and superb specimens bring high prices. Later Indian heads usually on want lists include 1885, 1892, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1902. Uncirculated 1908 S now approaches \$5 for choice specimens. You can almost write your own ticket for a brilliant red 1909 S; even twenty years ago these were not plentiful.

Lincoln Cents, which two or three years ago had quite a rise and then slipped, are now very much in demand again with auction records over catalogue on many dates. The 1909 S VDB now

retails at \$10 to \$12.50 and some enthusiastic dealers predict a \$20 top in a year or two. We don't think quite that well of it however. The following dates are the most in demand and few dealers have a stock 1911 S, 1913 S and D, 1914 S and D, 1921 S, 1924 S and D, 1926 S, 1931 D. Proofs of 1936, 37, 38 bring close to catalogue. Collectors insisting upon superb condition in Lincoln cents must also be prepared for high premiums. Certain dates of S and D coins rarely come bright red and a dealer cannot be expected to sell one or two such out of his possible stock of 15 or 20 at the minimum price. Several dealers have complained to me that their stock has been picked over in this way. Many dates of S and D coins are very poorly struck and are rarely found any other way.

Two cent pieces have had less rise than any other minor coin. With the exception of the first two dates they are all scarce and proofs leave much to be desired, they are usually badly discolored or toned if you will. To my mind a bronze proof with the peculiar shades it takes on is most attractive but most two cent proofs with the exception of 1869 and 1871 have a rather muddy look. Any bright red early proof should be looked at with suspicion. Be sure it has not been cleaned. The 1864 with small motto seems on the upgrade. Proofs never were obtainable and nice uncirculated specimens now bring \$30 to \$35.

The nickel three cent pieces are really coming into their own although prices are not up to a comparison with the 5 cent nickels. Just try and get together a set of nice proofs especially 1865 and 1877. In fact all proofs before 1879 are not easy to acquire. Most of the dates in the 80's have considerable proof surface and uncirculated ones often

masquerade as proofs. Look and see if the edge is sharp.

Now we come to the 5 cent nickels. This series has indeed become one of our most popular. It is only a few years ago that we sold proof sets from 1866 to 1912 for less than \$100. Now most dealers do not want to sell such a set for full catalogue. They have discovered how hard it is to assemble. Such dates as 1871, 75, 77, 78 have skyrocketed and it is hard to predict what they will bring in an auction sale. Later dates most sought for are 1883 cents, 84, 85, 86, 96, 99, 1902, 08, 12. The 1912 D in uncirculated condition seems destined to

almost catch up with the popular 1912 S. The demand for some of the buffalo nickels is astonishing. The following have passed the 1945 catalogue value and still going strong—1917 S and D, 1918 D, 1919 S and D, 1920 D, 21 S, 24 D, 26 S, 27 S.

The Philippine Island proof sets 1903 to 1908 still seem much underpriced. Only 500 sets were struck of the dates 1905, 06, 08. Of 1903 and 1904 there does not seem to be a definite record but it is not probable that many more than 500 were struck. Compare prices with U. S. proof sets 1936-1942 which are among the strongest series on the market.

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### Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During The Month of November, 1944.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
<b>SILVER</b>			
Half dollars .....	\$2,610,000.00	\$ 825,000.00	\$ 644,200.00
Quarter dollars .....	1,888,000.00	.....	.....
Dimes .....	2,528,000.00	744,000.00	1,090,000.00
<b>MINOR</b>			
Five-cent pieces .....	1,679,900.00	.....	68,000.00
One-cent pieces .....	1,736,080.00	.....	432,500.00

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### Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During The Month of December, 1944.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
<b>SILVER</b>			
Half dollars .....	\$3,379,000.00	\$ 562,000.00	.....
Quarter dollars .....	5,208,000.00	411,000.00	\$ 382,600.00
Dimes .....	2,117,000.00	98,000.00	1,198,500.00
<b>MINOR</b>			
Five-cent pieces .....	513,600.00	380,000.00	217,500.00
One-cent bronze .....	1,471,100.00	.....	463,300.00

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

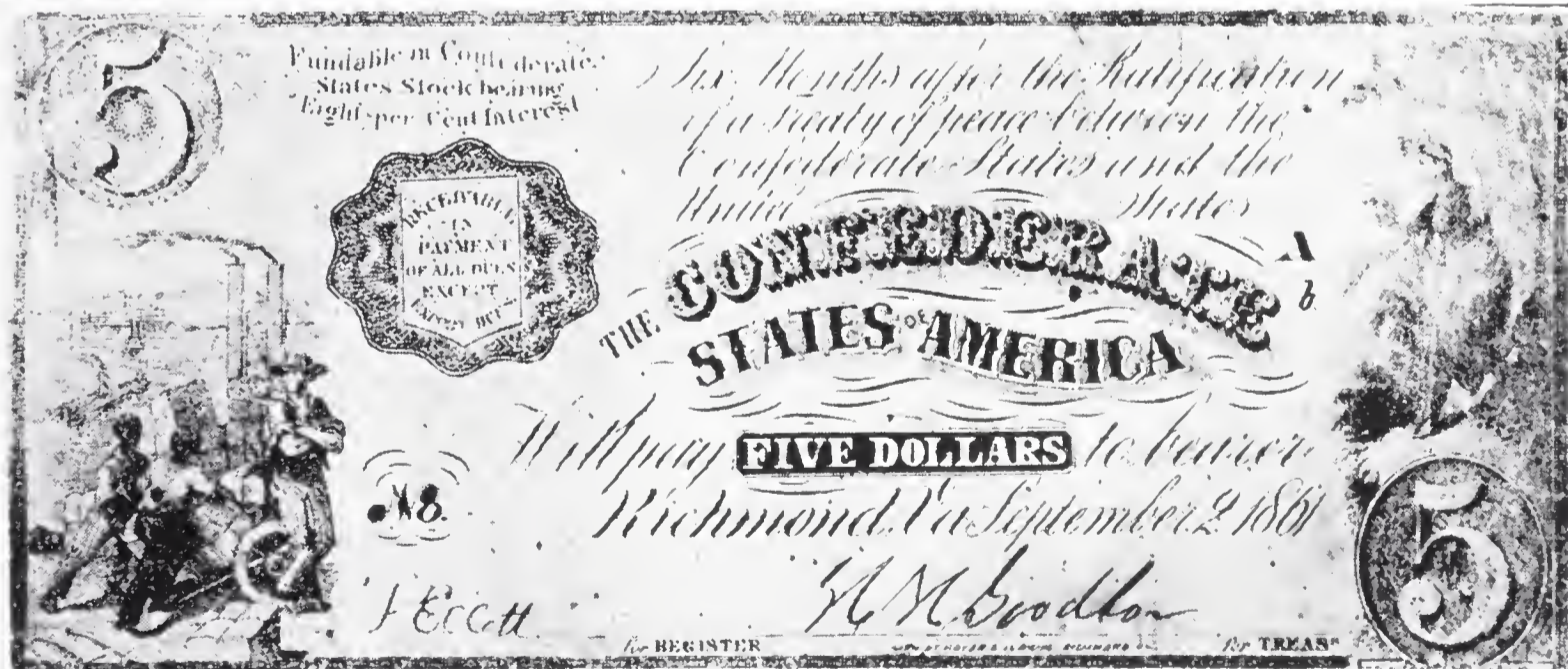
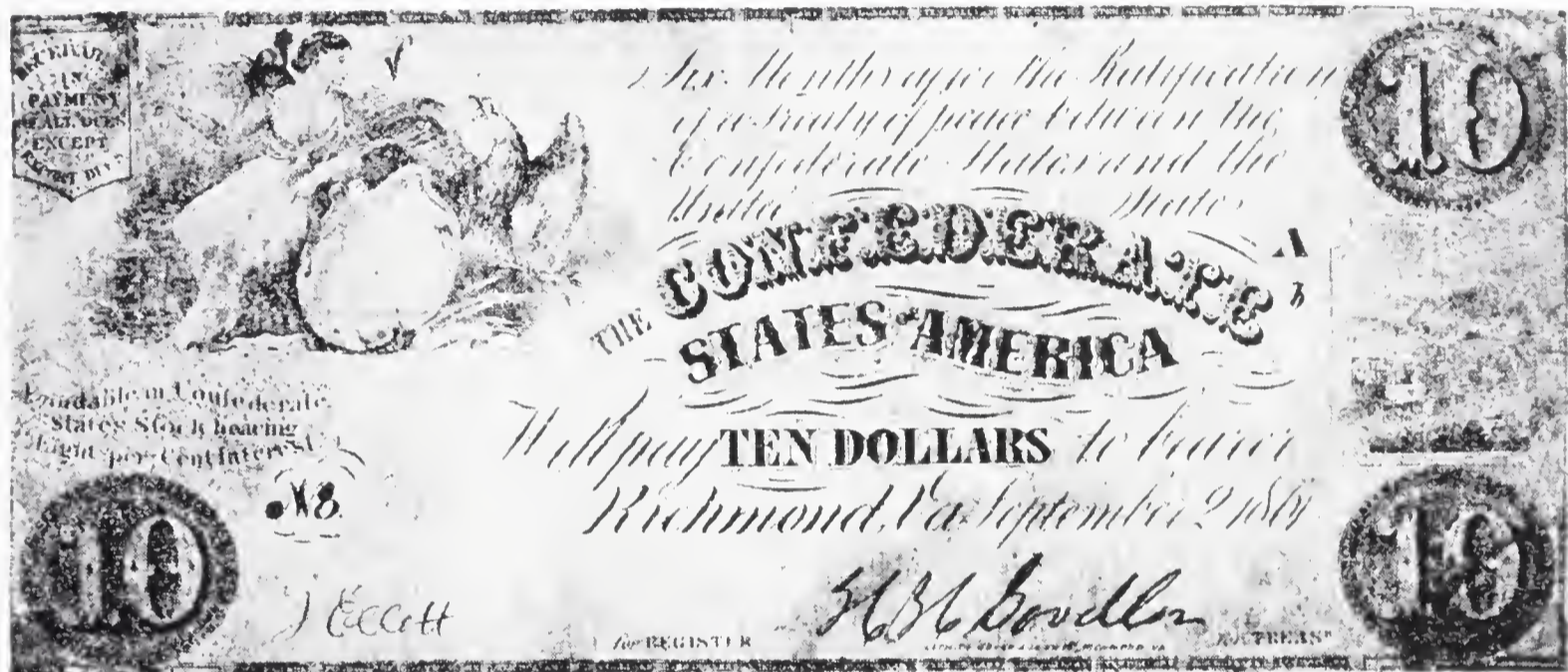


September 2, 1861

Engraved by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va.

- 13 \$100 Wagon loading cotton c., sailor at l.
- 14 \$ 50 Moneta seated c., two sailors at l.
- 20 \$20 Sailing vessel c., sailor at l.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



September 2, 1861—Continued

Engraved by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va.

- 19    \$20    Three females c., Liberty stg. at l.    Black and green print.
- 30    \$10    Female with eagle leaning on shield l., R.R. train at r.
- 32    \$ 5    Negroes loading cotton l., Indian princess at r.

## Important Sale of United States Paper Currency

For the first time in the history of collecting a really important collection of United States notes was offered at public auction on November 25th last by Barney Bluestone of Syracuse, N. Y. The first part of the remarkable collection formed by Mr. A. A. Grinnell of Detroit was sold for the splendid total of over \$33,000. The second part of the collection will be sold in March.

The sale was noteworthy in establishing values on many U. S. notes seldom offered for sale. The rare demand notes of 1861 were one of the features. The records were as follows: \$5 New York \$82.50; \$5 Philadelphia \$39; \$5 Boston \$42; \$5 Cincinnati (repaired) \$43; \$5 St. Louis \$135. The \$10 notes: New York \$70; Philadelphia \$65; Boston \$75; Cincinnati \$240; St. Louis \$190. The \$20 demand notes were among the great prizes in the sale and these sold at—New York \$360; Philadelphia \$390; Boston \$240; Cincinnati \$240.

The Interest bearing notes were much in demand. The following prices were realized. One year notes: \$10-\$65; \$20-\$145; \$50-\$125. Two year note: \$50-\$280. Three year notes: \$50-\$215;

\$1,000 \$1,230. Compound interest notes: \$10-\$105; \$20-\$165; \$50-\$205. The Refunding notes of 1879 brought \$102.50 and \$53.

Scarce signature and seal varieties in the Legal Tender and Treasury series brought high prices. Collectors seem to be realizing the rarity of some of these combinations and want to get them before available specimens are off the market. Mr. Bluestone has issued a list of prices realized and every collector of paper currency should have it.

Much work has been done on a new edition of the Standard Paper Money Catalogue but in view of the startling prices realized in this sale it has been deemed wise to hold up publication until after the second part of Mr. Grinnell's Collection has been sold. Your editor is anxious to show actual market values in the catalogue. Due to this delay and the probable lack of paper it will not be possible to publish this edition until some time in the fall of 1945. Meanwhile look for price advances in other paper currency particularly colonial notes and fractional currency. Few dealers have a stock of this material.

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### Coinage of the United States, By Mints, During The Calendar Year 1944

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
<b>SILVER</b>			
Half dollars .....	\$14,103,000.00	\$4,452,000.00	\$4,884,500.00
Quarter dollars	26,239,000.00	3,140,000.00	3,650,200.00
Dimes	23,141,000.00	4,949,000.00	6,222,400.00
<b>MINOR</b>			
Five-cent pieces	5,957,500.00	1,082,000.00	1,615,450.00
One-cent pieces	14,354,000.00	2,827,600.00	4,305,780.00

# Coins of the World—Nineteenth Century

## FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA

Mint—Paris. 100 Centimes = 1 Piastre



### Silver

Piastre 27.215 GR. 900 Fine

Type—Republic std. R Value in wreath

1	Piastre 1879, 84, 85. Not struck for circulation.	
2	50 Centimes 1879, 84, 85	2.50
3	20 Centimes 1879, 84, 85	1.50
4	10 Centimes 1879, 84, 85	1.00

### Bronze

5	1 Centime 1879, 84, 85. Value in circle	.50
6	Sapeque 1879, 85. Square center hole	.25

The silver coinage of 1885 was struck for the Antwerp Exposition. With the exception of the centime they are proof struck only. The centime was also struck for circulation.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Mint—Paris. 100 Centimes = 1 Piastre



### Silver

Piastre 27.215 GR. 900 Fine

Type—Same as Cochin-China

1	Piastre 1885-95	3.00
2	50 Centimes 1885-95	2.00
3	20 Centimes 1885-95	1.25
4	10 Centimes 1885-95	.75

Proof sets were struck for the Antwerp Exposition in 1885 and the Paris Exposition of 1889 and 1900.

Piastre 27 GR. 900 Fine

5	Piastre 1895-1900	3.00
6	50 Centimes 1896, 1900	1.50

7	20 Centimes 1895-97	1.00
8	10 Centimes 1895-97	.50

With Fineness .835 only

9	20 Centimes 1898-1900	1.00
10	10 Centimes 1898-1900	.50

### Bronze

11	1 Cent 1885-95. Republic st'd.	.35
12	1 Cent 1896-1900. Republic st'd. Center hole	.25
13	Sapeque 1887-1900. Square center hole	.25

## FRENCH INDIA

Mint—Pondichery

Coins of French type

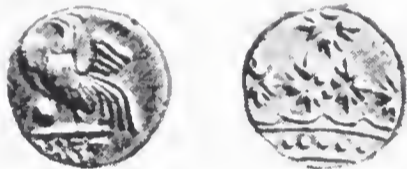
### Silver

Type—Hindu crown. R Five fleurs de lis.



1	Double fanon [1837]	3.50
2	Fanon [1837]	2.00
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ Fanon [1837]	1.50

Type—Hindu crown. R Gallie cock.



4	Double fanon 1837	3.50
5	Fanon 1837	2.50
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ Fanon 1837	2.00

### Copper

Type—Large fleur de lis. R Tamoule legend.



7	Doudou	1.00
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doudou	.50
9	Cache	.35
10	Cache 1836. Gallie cock	1.50

The first fanon types and doudous were struck over a long period of years beginning about 1720 and extending into the 19th century.

## CAMBODIA

Mint—Pnom—Peuh



### NORODOM I

Type—Head of king l. R Arms and value.

#### Silver

1	Piastre 1860	10.00
2	4 Francs 1860	5.00
3	2 Francs 1860	2.50

4	1 Franc 1860	1.50
5	50 Centimes 1860	1.00
6	25 Centimes 1860	.75

#### Copper

7	10 Centimes 1860	.75
8	5 Centimes 1860	.50

Proof sets were made, coins marked E in field. Proof sets in Piefort [double thickness] are also sometimes available. The entire issue of silver coins 25 cent to 4 francs was restruck in 1899 at the time of the death of the queen mother. Their weight was considerably reduced and the coins have a rough appearance.



## NEW CALEDONIA

Jetons made by Societies for the Exploitation of Nickel.  
All struck in nickel composition.

Société anonyme

Société franco—australienne



1	25	Centimes	1881	2.00		
2	10	Centimes	1881	1.50		
3	5	Centimes	1881	1.00	4	5 Centimes 1881 3.50

## THE UNITED STATES COINAGE OF 1793 CENTS AND HALF CENTS

Being a reprint of the plates published by Sylvester L. Crosby in 1897.  
With an introduction and corrections by J. G. Macallister.

Small quarto. Stiff paper cover

Price \$1.00

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## UNITED STATES CENTS 1804-1814

(*Coin Collector Series No. 8*)

By GEORGE H. CLAPP

With many illustrations. Paper cover.

Price Fifty Cents

# COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to February 1, 1945

The market in commemorative coins is once again very active so this list will be published frequently. All coins quoted are in uncirculated condition. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Complete set of 111 pieces.....\$700.00

Complete set of types—45 pieces.....\$200.00

Sets are put up in Album Pages

		Price			Price	
3	1892	Columbus	1.00	40	1935 Texas. Set P, D, S	5.50
4	1893	Columbus	.85	41	1936 Arkansas. Set P, D, S	5.50
5	1915	Pan Pacific	17.50	42	1936 Rh. Island. Set P, D, S	7.50
6	1918	Lincoln	2.75	43	1936 Boone	2.00
7	1920	Maine	5.00	43a	1936 Boone D	
8	1920	Pilgrim	1.75	43b	Boone S	
9	1921	Pilgrim	5.75		Sold by the pair only	8.50
10	1921	Missouri	25.00	44	1936 Texas. Set P, D, S	5.50
11	1921	Missouri, 2*4	27.50	45	1936 Oregon	2.00
12	1921	Alabama	6.50	45a	1936 Oregon S	8.00
13	1921	Alabama, 2x2	15.00	46	1936 San Diego	2.25
14	1922	Grant	2.50	47	1936 Cleveland	1.50
15	1922	Grant*	65.00	48	1936 Wisconsin	2.50
16	1923	Monroe	2.25	49	1936 Cincinnati. Set P, D, S	22.50
17	1924	Huguenot	2.75	50	1936 Long Island	1.75
18	1925	Lexington	2.25	51	1936 York, Me.	2.25
19	1925	Stone Mt.	1.00	52	1936 Bridgeport	2.50
20	1925	California	4.50	53	1936 Lynchburg	3.50
21	1925	Vancouver	12.00	54	1936 Elgin, Ill.	1.75
22	1926	Sesqui	1.75	55	1936 Albany, N. Y.	2.50
23	1926	Oregon	2.25	56	1936 San Francisco	3.00
24	1926	Oregon S	2.50	57	1936 Columbia. Set P, D, S	8.50
25	1927	Vermont	3.50	58	1936 Robinson	2.00
26	1928	Hawaii	30.00	59	1937 Roanoke Is.	3.00
27	1928	Oregon	4.50	60	1937 Boone	2.00
28	1933	Oregon	7.50	60a	1937 Boone D	
29	1934	Oregon	4.00	60b	1937 Boone S	
30	1934	Maryland	2.00		Sold by the pair only	55.00
31	1934	Texas	2.00	61	1937 Oregon D	2.25
32	1934	Boone	2.00	62	1936 Delaware	2.50
33	1935	Boone	1.75	63	1938 New Rochelle	2.75
33a	1935	Boone D	4.50	64	1936 Gettysburg	3.50
33b	1935	Boone S	4.50	65	1937 Arkansas. Set P, D, S	13.50
34	1935	Connecticut	5.50	66	1937 Texas. P, D, S	6.50
35	1935	Arkansas	2.00	67	1936 Norfolk	3.00
35a	1935	Arkansas D	4.50	68	1937 Antietam	3.50
35b	1935	Arkansas S	4.50	69	1938 Oregon. Set P, D, S	13.50
36	1935	Hudson	11.00	70	1938 Texas. Set P, D, S	32.50
37	1935	San Diego	2.50	71	1938 Arkansas. Set P, D, S	15.00
38	1935	Spanish Trail	10.00	72	1938 Boone. Set P, D, S	60.00
39	1935	Boone. With small 1934 date	2.00	73	1939 Oregon. Set P, D, S	30.00
39a	1935	Same D		74	1939 Arkansas. Set P, D, S	55.00
39b	1935	Same S				
		Sold only by the pair	65.00			

# SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Inc.

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All prices are net. Cash with order unless collector has an account with Scott S. & C. Co., Inc. Coins from this list cannot be sent on approval but any items not satisfactory may be returned within three days of receipt.

## NOTES OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

We frequently have calls for such notes and as it is not possible for us to keep a specialized stock have adopted the idea of quoting price on original note in fine condition for each colony we can supply. The issue and denomination to be of our choice. Please do not ask for special items.

Connecticut* .....	3.00	New York .....	3.50
Delaware .....	1.25	North Carolina .....	3.00
Georgia .....	3.50	Pennsylvania .....	1.25
Maryland .....	1.25	Rhode Island .....	1.25
Massachusetts* .....	2.00	South Carolina .....	2.00
New Hampshire* .....	5.00	Virginia .....	3.00
New Jersey .....	1.25		

\* Cancelled.

## CONFEDERATE NOTES

Mixed issues, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100. V. fine. Set of 5 pcs.....	\$1.25
1864 \$500. Very fine.....	2.75

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1903 or 1904 Proof set of 7 pcs.....	\$8.00
Mixed dates. Set of 7 pcs. Very fine.....	3.75
Mixed dates. Reduced size after 1907. Set of 7 pcs. Very fine.....	3.00

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Kalakaua I 1883 10c, 25c, 50c. Very fine average, 3 pcs.....		3.75

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